### POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

"GO HOME AND SOAK YOUR HEAD."

THE "PREMIER" PILLORIED BY THE RECIPIENT

OF HIS BOORISH REPLY.

To the Editor of The tribune. Sir: I noticed a card in your issue of September 8, in which Mr. R. Q. Mills denies that, in replying to my question at a political meeting here, he said, "Oh, go home and soak your head," but says that his language was, "Oh, go home and take a cold bath." The speaker had asserted that all that was necessary to increase the prosperity of the country, and furnish to every man who might desire it permanent employment, was to admit raw materials free of duty. Mr. Mills assured us that if this was done business would revive, the manufactories now closed throughout the land, because of lack of business, would be resuscitated from the "innocuous desuctude" in which they slumbered from three to four months in the they slumbered from three to four months in the year owing to the blighting influence of the iniquitous Republican tariff, the workman would receive greater wages, we would flood the markets of the world with Wages, we would flood the markets of the world with I will not vote again for Cleveland. He is no Demoor manufactured products, and the result of all this would be to present to our view more smiling faces and more happy homes than ever before seen in this "We Irish in Albany," said he, "talk this tariff and more happy homes than ever before seen in this country. That this condition of things could be brought about, we were informed, was beyond question, because our workmen possessed more ability. England forced upon Ireland after she abolished her power by reason of our machinery, by the aid of to follow us here, and we won't have it if our votes which one man in the United States was enabled to can prevent it. No, sir, we want no free tradeaccomplish as much work in one day as could three men in Europe working the same length of time.

Now, to these assortions I raised no qualitor as ow, to these assertions I raised no question, as from in this election." I assumed the gentleman undertood just where he was talking about; but when, later in this argument, he of great depth and force at work among the people, stated that cotton goods were manufactured in Rhode which is not dreamed of by the politicians, and which stated that cotton goods were manufactured in Rhode Island cheaper than they could be in England, I will set at naught all their calculations when the was somewhat perplexed by the testimony. Here we had been for an heur listening to a man attempt to prove that the one thing needed to enhance the prosperity of the country in the highest degree, make glad the heart of the manufacturer, fill with money the results of weekingment and flood with our manuglad the heart of the manufacturer, fill with money the pockets of workingmen and flood with our manuctured goods the markets of the world was-free raw Now we are informed that a very free raw material, indigenous to this country, viz., cotton, is manufactured in Rhode Island, and the speaker promanufactured in Rhode Island, and the speaker proceeds to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all present that we are not, with the manufactured products from that raw material, deluging the markets of the world worth one cent. It must be admitted that this world worth one cent. It must be admitted that this allusion to the cotton manufacturing interests of Rhode Island was unfortunate, from the fact that it destroyed the force and unity of the argument.

as follows:

Down the West, the White River beside.

That waters Indianapolis in its beauty and pride. And shows in its mirror the summer sky blue, and shows in its mirror the summer sky blue, the honest, brave grandson of Tippecanoe, with an arm that is strong and a heart that is true, there dwells the grandson of Tippecanoe.

Albany, Sept. 20, 1888.

A. B. C. stroyed the force and unity of the argument.

At once the thought was suggested that it was sheer onsense for these fellows to stand before the people To the Editor of The Tribune. onsense for these fellows to stand selective earth with string for the raw material of the entire earth with the demonstrate their "pet theories" while an Brooklyn to bring out the Republican vote. Speeches, abundance of material was at hand in this country with ample opportunities afforded for experimentation whereby the truth or fallacy of the assumption tariff documents in the hands of voters. Each district could be evidenced beyond a doubt, and that, too, with leader should be asked to select one or two trusty men rels, while the deliveries aggregate 2,210,876

and cotton goods, as you have stated, are manufactured cheaper in Rhode Island than they can be in England, how is it that we cannot flood the markets of the world with those manufactured goods?" The gentleman removed his hand from his ear and placed both hands around his mouth and returned his answer, not as we expected it from the polished statesman; but in the manner and with the accent of a boor, bawled out through that primitive speaking-trumpet: "You go home and soak your head?" Only this and nothing more. Mr. Mills promounced this "a slanderous campaign he." If any thing further is required by the gentleman in order to convince him that this is his exact language I would respectfully inform him that reputable citizens in and about New-Haven are ready to certify that these were his words, exactly. And furthermore, my question, together with Mr. Mills answer, has occupied a conspicuous position in "The New-Haven Daily Palladium"—which even Mr. Mills will acknowledge is a respectable publication—for the space of eleven days, and during that time they have remained unchallenged and uncontradicted. Concerning Mr. Mills' denial, as it appeared in The Tiboure, I have only this to say: The statement is a flagrant violation of the truth.

No. 120 High-st., New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 23, 1888.

Information was not then transmitted so promptly as Information was not then transmitted so because it that Eighteen pages. Price, four cents. time held their State elections in October; so that the returns so painted must have been of the October elections. The excitement was simply indescribable. Log cabins, hogsheads of hard order, and live coons were also in the procession. Cheering and the singing of campaign songs gave life to the march.

The defeat of the Democrats was overwhelming. No doubt the Whigs thought that the Democracy was finally routed, and with justice they might well finally routed, and with justice they might well have reached that conclusion. The Democrats, who barely won in 1854, would do well not to make the same mistake. But in 1844 unwise and unnecessary letters of Henry Clay provoked the nomination of Rirney in New-York, who drew off voice enough to throw that State to the Democrats. And their Plaquemine frauds in Louisiana gave them that State also. Mr. Cleveland's disparagement of protection matches Mr. Clay's lack of wisdom.

Nowly we have another Harrison, and another rally to defend the principle of protection and the industries of our country, and I expect to see another victory for protection, significant and decisive enough, even if not so overwhelming as the former.

Brocklyn, Sept. 26, 1888. RICHARD WYNKOOP.

# MONEY-MAKING MARSHALS IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It may be of interest to some of your North-ern readers to learn how the Democratic Federal officials manage to secure good salaries from what would he otherwise rather unlucrative offices in the Legal State, and for each term of the court jurors are sum-moned from the extreme limits of the district. Some libitum. They have held few meetings, comparatimes persons who have no knowledge whatever of the cases at issue are brought from equally as great distances to serve as witnesses, and then are not called to the stand after appearing. In numerous instances these lurors and witnesses have to travel from six to seven hundred mines in order to reach the court; but as the United States Marshal receives a mileage fee largely in excess of his actual travelling expenses, to serve the summons and subpoenas, the wishes and interests of the poor jurors and witnesses are not consulted.

On the opening of these courts the Judge finds the docket encumbered with petty cases of smuggling, docket encumbered with petty cases of smuggling docket encumbered with petty cases of smuggling docket encumbered with petty cases of smuggling docket encumbered with petty cases of smu times persons who have no knowledge whatever of

On the opening of those courts the Judge finds the docket encumbered with petty cases of smuggling, in most of which the prisoner will be a poor, ignorant Mexican, who has been confined in fall for several months because he has had no friends financially able to give security for his appearance for trial at the oponing of the next session of the court. The charge will usuably allege that the prisoner is guilty of having smugglied a few eigars, a bottle of tequila, miscal or other cheap liquor. At the last session of the court, which was held in San Antonio, the presiding Judge tried forty or more of just such eases, and disposed of the entire lot within two hours, on the prisoners pleading guilty, by sentencing them to imprisonment for the terms which they had already served. TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 28, 1888.

Statutes show that the inquirer is not in error:

Section 3.019. There shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, or which duties have been paid, when experted, a drawback equal in amount to the cuty paid on such materials, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of all the Treasury. Ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall, however, he retained for Dreyfus, Rosetta Kavelsen, J. Rooney, 10 a.m., T. J. Jere

the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively.

Section 3,020. Where firearms, scales, balances, shorels, spades, axes, batchets, ploughs, entitivators, mowing-machines, and respers, manufactured with stocks or bandles made of wood grown in the United States, are exported for benefit of drawback under the preceding section, such articles shall be entitled to such drawback in all cares when the imported material exceeds one half of the value of the material used.

IRISHMEN SEE THROUGH FREE TRADE. A STRONG UNDER-CURRENT TOWARD HARRISON -OLD CAMPAIGN SONGS REVISED.

Tothe Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is refreshing to learn that intelligent Irishmen are beginning to understand that the Democratic party, with its free-trade proclivities, is no place for them. To what extent this influence will go in reaching the masses of the Irish it is difficult at this time even to guess. I met a few days ago a thinking, talking Irishman, a citizen of Albany (which contains erat. He is an English Tory. Let him go to London.

ere skill, and more inventive genius than any other Parliament, to the destruction of Ireland's industries rkmen in the world; they also excelled in producing and the ruin of her people. We don't want free trade

> There is certainly a silent under-current of thought Cle-vlan: Cle-vlan's a used-up man, For with Tippecance and Morton too, We'll beat Cle-vlan and his free-trade clan

And the beautiful North Bend song may be rendered as follows:

A SUGGESTION ABOUT CAMPAIGN WORK.

could be evidenced beyond a doubt, and that, too, without for a moment embarrassing the business of the country, adding to the perplexities of the manufacturers or working injustice to our mechanics and laboring men. Such mental suggestions, together with the inconsistent statements of the orator, led me to propound the question I did, not for my benefit alone, but for a Democratic friend also who sat on my right and who like myself was considerably embarrassed by the reference to Rhode Island.

The facts in relation to my question and the reply received are these. When Mr. Mills had concluded his remark and was passing from the stage I called to him, and upon gaining his attention said: "I desire to ask you a question, sir," Mr. Mills gave his consent and stepped to the front of the platform, at the same time placing his hand behind his ear as if to eatch more distinctly the sound of my voice, and remained listening. My question was: "If free raw material is going to be such a blessing to the country, and cotton goods, as you have stated, are manufactured cheaper in Rhode Island than they can be full England, how is it that we cannot flood the markets

ence at the German Court; a correspondent in Constantinople described some of the shifts of

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail.

## EVOTERS WIDE AWAKE IN CONNECTICUT.

THE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE TOWN ELEC-TION-FEW DEMOCRATIC ORATORS.

Hartford, Oct. 7 .- The net gain of seven towns made by the Republicans in the town elections of the State does not wholly represent the advantage which has accrued to the party. In all Republican sections of the State the vote was largely increased, and the gains in such strongholds of Democracy as Meriden, New-Britain and Norwalk, with the recovery of the city of New-London from the Democracy, shows that there is a wide-awake and lively feeling throughout the party in the State. It is doubtful if Connecticut Republicans were ever more in carnest, ever better organized, or ever more active since the memorable April campaign of 1860, which preceded the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. If the people of Connecticut don't know what Protection means, and where to cast their votes so as to receive its benefits, it will not be the fault of the Republican party or its speakers. The speaking is under the direction of both National and State Committee, as a rule, but there have been probably one handred meetings held under local auspices, with no assistance from

any committee whatever.

In contrast with the Republican line of work is that Department of the Western District of Texas. This of the Democrats. Their campaign is an "out-door" district comprises more than one-half of this great campaign, almost exclusively, and marching clubs state, and for each term of the court jurors are sumand these have not been remarkable well

guilty, by sentencing them to imprisonment for the terms which they had already served. TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 28, 1588.

THE REBATE ON IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS, To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly inform me in regard to this point on the tariff question: Is there any law which reads "Any one importing raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing them for foreign markets exclusively is entitled to a rebate of 80, 90, or 100 per cent, according to circumstances" I say there is; my Democratic friends deny it. Please answer the above and oblige an old reader. W. E. LAWTOM.

New-York, Sopt. 22, 1588.

(The following paragraphs from the Revised Statutes show that the inquirer is not in error:

Section 3.019 There shall be glowed on all gritches wholly manufactured of materials imported, on wilch duties have been paid. Yet appried, a profess. As a contract of the profession of the pr

ian. 10:30 a.m.: Mrhion Sanda, 11:30 a.m. COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Atlen, J.—Nos. COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TREE-Before Daly, J.-Nos. 3, 213 17, 22 23. 502, 803, 813, 881. COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART II, -Before Book-taver, J.-Nos. 1012, 1027, 1035, 1038, 1033, 203, 500, 565, 719, 978 USO, 1045, 1047, 1047. CITY COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until Monday, October 2D.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—Before Mc-Adam, C. J.—Motions,

25, 1767, 1761.

CHT COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART II.—Before Browns, 1748, 1922, 194, 2081, 1953, 1748, 1789, 1868, 2189, 1748, 1759, 1868, 1778, 1789, 1789, 1868, 1789,

### THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. It is well to separate as distinctly as possible the commercial strength of petroleum from any speculative influences which for the time being assume more or less prominence. The task is, in some respects, a hard one and no credit is given to a reviewer for any attempt to picture the features which persist through the varying fluctuations of values speculative market. A disbellef in the sincerity of the relations between the refining and the producing interests prevails to such an extent that the followers of the one or the other party are not trusted by the general public when they issue statements which are not immediately fol-lowed by some speculative manipulation. The idea of any radical alteration of the oil industry not to be measured by the recent bases of prices-say 75 cents to \$1 per barrel-is foreign to both the commercial dealer and the speculative operator here and in Europe. Broadly outlined and given for what it is worth, the arguments of the petroleum trade are that ruling prices are as high as they can reasonably be expected to go; the future presents an activity in the drilling line which will debar all new investments; the termination of the shut-in agreement on Novem ber 1 will result in a rush of new oil that the Stand ard Oil Company will not take except at a material recession in prices; Europe will persist in its policy of buying only for instant wants, and the talk of tighter money and election disturbances will suppress speculation on the bull side until a materially lower range of values is reached. All these influences would tell decisively in favor of a decline of magnitude if the considerations offsetting were not those which rest upon a narrow basis of actual goods and the moral certainty that the refining and the producing interests will reach an agreement of mutual benefit The September figures of the pipe lines will be re

ceived in complete shape this week. So far as put upon the blackboard the runs of oil amount to 1.181.482 barrels, or a daily average of 39,383 barbarrels, or at a rate of 73,696 bar-rels a day. The excess of deliveries for the month by this showing is 1,029,394 barrels, or 34,313 barrels a day. The charters amounted to 1,487,452 barrels, or 49,582 barrels a day. The pipe line reports for the first four days of October aggregate 164,676 barrels in runs, or 41,169 barrels a day, while the deliveries were 326,458 barrels, or 81,614 barrels a day. The excess of deliveries is 161,782 barrels or a daily average excess of 40,445 barrels. The charters this mouth amounted to only 124,285 barrels, making a daily average of 24,857 barrels.

last week was bearish in its character and indicated The monthly report of development work showed a Empland, how is it that we cannot flood the majority of the world with those manufactured goods." The most of the world with those manufactured goods are presented to the world with those manufactured goods. The both hands around his mouth and returned his an awer, not as we expected it from the polished states man, but in the manner and with the accent of a boor, bawled out through that primitive speaking, the property of the state of of the stat decided increase in operations, but the average daily new yield was only modestly increased, falling below

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The grain markets on Saturday were full of excite ment, with the features concentrated in wheat. The transactions in wheat options amounted to 20,000,000 bushels and prices jumped up over 4 cents. The bulls held absolute control of the market and the rise was the result of the continued reluctance of short sellers to "step up to the captain's office and settle." It is useless to apply ordinary conditions to any judgment of the speculation, continued manufacture of contracts at an advancing basis of values. The market closed at only a fractional recession from best figures and showing gains of 41-4 cents for October at 81 18 1-4 and 3 1-2@ 3 7-8 cents for the other months as follows: November \$1 19 5-8, December \$1 21 3-8, January \$1 22 3-8, February \$1 23 5-8, May \$1 24 3-4, Spot wheat was marked up 425 cents, but the business was held in suspense pending some liquidation in the speculative line. Corn on the spot was dull and only 40,000 bushels were taken for export. The options sympathized with wheat, but the dealings were light, final prices showing net gains of 3-4 for October at 54, 7-8 for November at 54 3-8, 5-8 for December at 54 1-4 and 1-2 cent for January at 49 3-4 cents. Oats were a shade better on the spot. The options ended up 1-8 cent for October at 30-1-4 and unchanged for November at 31-1-8 and December at 32-1-8 cents. No spot business was done in lard and the options were neglected. The November delivery closed down 19 points at 59-52 and other losses were secred of 7-3 points as follows: December 88-87, January \$5-79, February \$6-84, March \$8-57, May \$5-95.

The receipts of flow and grain reported on Saturday at New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 144,485 bushels; corn, 150,967 bushels; cast, 147,130 bushels; total grain 445,562 bushels; flour, 36,385 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were; Wheat, 154,574 bushels; corn, 280,605 bushels; flour, 18,060 barcels. and only 40,000 bushels were taken for export. The

"SAM" SMALL'S SANCTIMONIOUS SLANG,

The Rev. "Sam" W. Small edified the audience at the meeting of the American Temperance Union in Uhickering Hall yesterday with some of his choicest bits of eloquent slang, and talked about the members of the Chicago Convention as "them Chicago fellers," and every one in general outside of the Prohibition party as "sleepin' snoozers."
"And," he continued, "the angels in Heaven will turn in disgust and not care to witness the judg-ment of men who will compromise themselves on the liquor question and vote for high ilcense. I believe such men will be ostracized in bell and the respectance devis will not care to associate with such disreputable enaracters.— He betteved the churches had germinated and brought to maturity all of the good that the world had known from the time when Moses said to the people of Israel, "Thou shalt not kill," and was thought to be the greatest crank in existence. This was the tonor of his speech from beginning to end; and the audience cheered, faughed or cried, according as its feelings were appealed to.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Yesterday's statement reports a less in the average cash of \$2,327,760. This should indicate a movement to the interior of about \$4,000,000 cash, exclusive of that sent through the Sub-Treasury. The banks at the close of business Friday evening probably held about \$1,500,000 less cash than the sum of the average for the week. The leans were expanded \$4,929,100. The reported increase of \$4.647,900 in deposits is \$1,100,000 greater than the increase that the other changes call for. The decrease of \$321,100 circulation is probably due to the sale to the Treasury of bonds deposited for security of the same. The statement results in a loss to the surplus reserve of \$3,339,675, and leaves it at \$11,417,500, against \$8,112,750 October 8, 1887, and \$5,058,800 October 9, 1886.

The changes of the week of 1887 were as follows: Loans increased \$3,333,300, cash increased \$237,700, deposits increased \$4,548,200, and surplus reserve decreased \$404,350. The changes for the week of 1888 were: Loans increased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$13,000, deposits increased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$4,648,200, increased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$1,1000, deposits increased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$4,1000, aposits increased \$3,561,200, and begreased \$4,000, and begreased

puls fearing decreased \$304,356. The changes for the week of 1886 were: Loans increased \$3,561,-200, each decreased \$113,000, deposits increased \$3,168,500, and surplus reserve decreased \$905,-125. The changes for the week of 1881 were as follows: Loans decreased \$4,373,500, cash de-creased \$2,982,300, deposits decreased \$9,620,200, and deficit from 25 per cent reserve increased \$355,500.

The statement compares with those of corresponding dates of 1881 and 1887 as follows:

Specie . . . . \$56,534,400 \$74,974,500 \$84,902,900 Legal-tenders . . 14.856,800 20,731,800 29,705,300 Total reserve . \$71,301,200 \$95,706,300 \$114,608,200 Month of August 1887. ISS7. ISS7. Differences Per et against deposits . 74,724,475 87,503,650 103,190,700 20 Co's . . . \$5,436,680 \$6,223,380 Inc. \$786,700 14,47 20 Co's . . . \$6,324,045 5,238,809 Dec. 1,085,143 17,16

Surplus . '63,833.275 \$8,112,750 \$11,417,500 Total,41 Co's \$11,700,725 \$11,462.279 Dec. \$298,446 2.55 deposits, per cent. 23.88 27.32 27.77 THE STOCK MARKET REACTIONARY \*Deficit.

Following is Saturday's statement in detail: Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legal- | Deposits

£3181376176 5			The state of the s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1112
New-York	11,700,000	2,660,000	010,000		16
Manhat Comp.	10,485,000	2,006.000			1
Merchants'	7,704,000	3,120,000	632,590	9,642,600	
Mechanics'	9,635,000	1,642,000	608,000	8.426,600	103
America	12,741,000	1,619,700	642,900		13
Phenix	4, 105,000	720,000	140,000		1
Tradesmen's	10,810,800	5,532,000	274,000		1
Tradesmen's	2,941,500	535,500	164,300	2,670,400	
Chemical	19,931,000	9,534,000	304, 00 592,708 262,300	24,051,200	1
Merchants' Ex.	3,449,700	403,600	592,799	3,948,200	1
Gallatin	5,546,800	1,075,100	262,300	4,597,500	13
Buth's & Drov	1,004,500	569,100	200,000	1,995,300	m
Mech & Trad's.	2,256,000	108,000	251,000	2,390,000	а.
Greenwich	1,207,600	125,100	110,200	1,172,500	13
Leather Mant's	3,509,800 1,867,490	717,800 427,100	267,100	3,155,100	п
Seventa Nat	4,607,400	427,100	62,000	1,483,600	117
State of N.Y'k	3,483,700	1,059,800	132,500	3,320,200	li
American Ex	16,520,000	2.244,000	1,575,000	14,417,000	1115
Commerce	19,303,000	2,255,000	1,905,900	14,328,000	1 8
Broadway	5.726,400	1,180,000	252,709	5,013,100	Ш
Mercuntilo	8,688,800	1,397,300	661,000	8,524,200	10
Pacific	2,023,100	307,000	267,900	2,930,000	
Espublic	10,288,500	3,025,500	175,200	11,088,700	13
Chatham	4,656,000	260,200	500 200	4.993.600	1
Feople's	2,034,300	185,600	\$29,500	2,736,900	16
No America	3,550,706	628,700	817,300	4,222,700	10
Hanover	12,025,000	3,528,300	498,100	14,066,300	
Irving	3,017,000	514.500	255,000	3,110,000	1
Citizens'	2,0114,0110	489,100	217,000	2,810,200	11
Nassau	2,365,200	228,100	428,300	2,778,800	1
Market	4,552,900	809,400	235,000	4,164,500	
St Nicholas	1,865, 00	\$34,800	128,300	1,781,000	1 4
Shoo & Leather	3,081,000	637,000	274,000	8,318,000	1 1
Corn Exchange	6,943,200	1,119,000	275,000	6.671,400	18
Continental	4.764,700	881,800	672,000	5,584,700	800
Orientat	1,960,100	172,600	372,000	1,950,000	1
Imp & Traders	21,975,200	5,159,100	922,200	21,297,300	1
Park	19,642,900	2,871,400	2,553,330	23,525,000	1
North River	2,038,200	176,600	137,130	2,305,100	e
East River	1,206,300	101,500	318,600	1,494,900	1003
Fourth Nat	19,013,000	4,225,900	806,700	19,865,000	1
Central Nat	7,853,000	1.240,000	1,251,000	9,678,000	13
Second Nat	3,57 ,000	456,000	787,000	4,404,000	
Ninth Nat	5,688,200	1,303,500	370,700	5,665,800	
First Nat.	22,352,200	4,026,100	1.696,900	22,630,600	1
Third Nat	6,711,000	1,436,700	157,000	6,063,200	13
NY NALEX	1,563,600	239,800	146,400	1.411,700	1
Bowery	2,394,000	630,000	125,000	2,489,000	
NY County	2,375,100	674,800	124,100	8,035,200	
Ger American	2,818,600	455,300	155,200	2,692,100	1
Chane,	7,985,400	1,806,900	EAST WHAT	8,432,600	B
Fifth Avenue	3,982,500	73,900	957,700	4.033,500	
German Ex.	2,486,100	109,400	<b>D</b> 30,700	2,952,300	1
Germania	2,343,500	224,100	20,700	2,877,900	13
United States.	4.122,000	975,000	20,700	4,189,000	li
Lincoln	2,803,800	636,800	285,500	3,436,500	
Garneld	1,418,800	465,600	208,600	2,578,400	ı
Fifth Nat	1,438,800	459,600	184,000	1,837,600	IE
Metropolis	3,249,000	1.164,400	296,300	4.376.700	
West Side	1.955,000	347,000	\$13,000	2,817,000	
Saaboard	2.303.000	758,000	299,000	3,051,000	E
Sixth Nat	1,710,100	620,000	125,000	2,160,000	П
Western Nat	10,070,900	1,654,400			10

The bank exchanges at the New-York Clearing House 

THE MONETARY SITUATION. There were no movements in the money market

last week that were novel or unusual to the eason of the year, except continued case in rates and abundance of supply. The usual October

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 6-2:30 o. m.-Beef-Holders offer moderately. Hams-Holders offer sparningly prime city firm at 4 28. Spirits of Turpestine-Holders offer sparingly. Rosh-Holders offer sparingly, prime city firm at 2 28. Spirits of Turpestine-Holders offer sparingly. Rosh-Holders offer moderately, Lard-Spot and futures-Holders offer freely: prime Western, spot acady at 528. Sci. October, dull at 52s. do, November, dull at 43s. do, December, dull at 43s. do, De

ralle and are abundantly able to take care of the RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Tribune has printed the gross earnings for the third week in September of sixty-one companies or systems. Of the number twenty-eight report gains on the week of 1887 of 8.13 per cent. and thirty-three report losses averaging 9.65 per cent. The whole number give a loss of \$33,294 or 0.68 per cent. We have also printed the gross earnings for the fourth week in September of thirty-eight companies or systems, showing a loss from the week of 1887 of \$42,612 or 0.90 per cent. Of the number, twenty companies show gains averaging 9.16 per cent, and eighteen show losses of 10.32 per cent. The yellow fever scare at the South has been a principal factor in reducing the averages to what is named, but considering the conditions under which many of the railroads of the country have continued to transact their business, the results shown are remarkably favorable, when it is remembered that the comparisons are made with weeks showing gains on 1886 of 11 per cent for the third week and 12 per cent for the fourth week.

Forty-one companies or systems have rendered their full statements for the month of August. The losses of net earnings of twenty-one companies execed the gains of twenty other companies by \$298.446, making the average loss from August 1887 2.55 per cent. The following tables divide the aggregates and differences of the companies showing gains and losses:

GROSS EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding that after the first day in the week the stock market suffered some reaction from its extreme buoyancy and values gradually settled so that the lowest prices of the week generally were made yesterday, all the indications point to a continuance of the buil speculation. In fact nothing occurred last week that was unusual to all speculations. The fluctuations were more down.

natural sequence to the operations of the preceding week, if such tremendous efforts to break prices had not been made. It was those efforts, and not the declines, which attracted attention and caused comment.

The advance in the Bank of England rate was used with the intent of creating a gold export scare, and we are gravely told that the Bank of England has sat down upon the English speculation in railway scenaries, while it is a matter of fact that at the last settlement day on the London Stock Exchange the ordinary rate for carrying over Americans was 5 per cent (the same as that to which the bank has since advanced its rate); that for foreigns was 7as per cent. This does not indicate that the speculative holdings of American securities there were extraordinarily heavy. The renewed advance in the price of wheat, after the liquidation early in the week, was another godsend to imaginative minds. In it was seen, or pretended to be seen, danger of a general financial catastrophe. It was then pointed out that the corn crop, while enormous, would prove of no benefit to the railroads for several months to come, and until that time nothing but poor pickings was in store for the transportation companies of the country. The fact is that the railways are already receiving additional traffic both ways on account of the large corn crop. Not only are Western merchants making larger shipments because of their anticipated larger winter business, but the certainty of harvesting the largest and best crop of corn ever raised in this country is hurrying forward what remains of the old crop, so that receipts of corn at Chicago for the last few weeks have been nearly double what they ever before were at this season of the year. Further than that, nearly all the companies testify that they have not equipment to handle the traffic which is forced upon them. The question of rates is fast adjusting itself, and even if the managers had not been forced by public opinion to make reforms, the large traffic would force them to do so.

Th

The fact that a reaction naturally was due and wished for by some of the bull leaders, added to the strong efforts on the part of the bears to force prices down, and the fact that the short interest, while changing from day to day in its aggregate, while changing from day to day in its aggregate, remains nearly at its maximum, together with the small declines which have followed the activity and heavy selling of Monday furnish the strongest elements of the strength and character of the stock market.

Subjeined is our usual table, giving the number of shares sold of all stocks, the highest, lowest and final prices of the week, together with the final prices of a week ago, prefixed by the average prices of October 8, 1887:

season of the year, except continued ease in rates and abundance of supply. The usual October New-England settlements and the large payments for taxes into the city treasury caused a temporary flurry on Monday last, when belated makers up of bank balances made a rate of 7 per cent, perhaps for a loan of \$10,000 or \$20,000. On that day the bulk of renewals and new loans awas made at 3 per cent and under, and late lenders of balances were unable to piace them at any rate, although offered at 2 1-2 per cent. Chaler sach circumstances it seems absurd to say the formation of the year of the same and the stock of the same series of the sames were unable to piace them at any rate, although offered at 2 1-2 per cent. Chaler sach circumstances at the Stock Exchange has been from 2 to as high as 7 per of cent. A few institutions marked, or attempted to mark, their standing call icons up to 3 per cent, but probably a majority of the loans made before last week have remained at 2 1-2 per cent. After Monday the general range at the Stock Exchange was 2 1-2 per cent, but probably a majority of the loans made before last week have remained at 2 1-2 per cent. After Monday the general range at the Stock Exchange was 2 1-2 per cent over the telephone, so that on Thursday and Friday the transactions money on the floor of the Stock Exchange was 2 1-2 per cent over the telephone, so that on Thursday and Friday the transactions money on the floor of the Stock Exchange were smaller than they had been before for a formation to the stock of the stock 74.825 | 117 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120

BULL SPECULATION GOES ON.

It is a main Heater, many larger than the same of the standard divers distinct to the standard street and the same of the standard divers distinct to the standard street and the same of the standard start growth of the precision of the standard start growth of the standard start growth of the surples was a most standard to the standard start to the reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was made up by a reduction of the standard standard to the surples was standard to surples was st

The following were Saturday's quotations for unliste

The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted securities.

Bid. Ask'd Atlanta and Charlotte Art Line Stock are Line Stock at Enew Stock Enew Stock

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Number of miles... 281 281. Fourth week in Sept 500.305 409.145 Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.... 1,448,119 1,605,065 MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN. MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN.

Number of miles...

North week in Sppt | 193 | 248 | 239 | 231,725 | 231,228 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 231,725 | 23 Number of miss.... 616 618 Fourth week in Sept. \$80,519 \$88,815 Jan 1 to Sept. 30.... 2,837,512 8,031,930

CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Number of miles... 725 775 1,080
Fourth week in Sept. 849,672 855,600 836,845
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 1,190,002 1,720,004 1,227,775 CINCINNATI. JACKSON AND MACKINAW. CINCINNATI. JAGRSON AND MACKINAW.

286
Third week in Sept. 611.023 412.635 412.213
Jan. 1 to Sept. 21... 288,148 325,893 373,499
GEORGIA PACIFIC

Number of miles. 834,964 422.673
Jan. 1 to Sept. 21... 834,064 861.857
GRAND TRUNK (CANADA).

Number of miles. 2.918 3.418
Week ended Sept. 22 447.152 8455.572
Jan. 1 to Sept. 22... 13,956,592 12,935,687

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 6-2 p. m.—Consols, 9615 16 for money and 97% for the account; atlantic and Great Westero first more gage Trusters Certificates, 41%; do second mortgage 8%—Consolian Pacific, 63%; Eric, 30%; do, second consols, 10%; Mexican Ordinary, 40%; 81. Paul commen, 68%; New-York Central, 112%; Pennsylvanta, 57; Reading, 27%; dar silver is quoted at 430, per onnee.

Money is 3% #3% per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4% #4%; per cent.

The amount of buildon gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £140,000.

Spanish 48, 73%.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 82 francs 37% centimes for the account, and Exchange on London at 28 francs 41% centimes for checks.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

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Nozrolk, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Easy, Midding, 95; net receipts, 4,530 bales; gross receipts, 4,554 bales; experts constwise, 1,830 bales; sales, 1,938 bales; steck; 16,758 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 9: Lew Middling, 84; Good Ordinary, 77; bet and gross re-courts, 8,767 bales; experts to the Coutient, 6,855 bales; coastwise, 6,816 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 64,467 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton—Nominal Middling, 9%: net and gross receipts, 5, 674 bales; exports constition, — bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 40,771 bales. WOOL MARKETS

WOOL MARKETS.

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